

JAPAN NOW CONTROLS THE YALU ESTUARY

RUSSIA DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIVE DAY'S FIGHTING

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, May 2.—As a result of five days' fighting largely by heavy artillery, the Japanese forces under Baron T. Kuroki crossed the Yalu. The infantry made a gallant charge and drove the Russians from Chintiencheng and Antung where the Russians made two stands. The Japanese loss in the engagement is given as seven hundred, while that of the Russians is over eight hundred killed. The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and many rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. They also took twenty Russian officers and many non-commissioned officers and men. The Russian Generals, Zassalitch and Castolinsky, were wounded. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu river.



General Baron T. Kuroki, in command of the Japanese at the first big battle of the Yalu.

Antung is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu estuary and has previously been described as a place highly fortified and held by the Russians. According to the above dispatch the Japanese forces are now about thirty miles of the mountain passes.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potiensky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

An Associated Press mail special to the Advertiser says explanatory of the above:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of General Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kuropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course, the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible, but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria, where the Russians believe they will have all the advantage of position.

KOBE, April 30.—A schooner has rescued fifty soldiers from the Kinshu Maru which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron.

The Kinshu Maru was one of the larger steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line which the Japanese government had impressed into its transport service.

A NEW RUSSIAN BASE.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The bulk of the Russian army supplies at Liaoyang are being conveyed to Feng-huang-Chang.

TOKIO, Japan, April 29.—Reports received from the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshu Maru state that many of the Japanese on board the ship suicided rather than surrender to the Russians.

Nearly One-Third of All Russian SAN FRANCISCO AIRSHIP STOPPED AFTER FIVE MILES

Guns in Manchuria Are in Enemy's Hands.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

RUSSIAN OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, says the Russians had 100 guns in Manchuria and that consequently their artillery force is nearly one-third crippled. He says that the spring outlook for crops in Manchuria is bad and that every food source except the Siberian railway is closed. The problem of feeding the Russians in Manchuria is already serious. The Japanese, adds Baron Hayashi, are working day and night to complete, by October, the railway connecting Fusan, Seoul and Wiju. They expect Port Arthur will be captured or starved out by September.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP STRANDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The new battleship Orel is stranded in the Neva on a sandbank.

The Orel is one of the five largest and most powerful battleships of the Russian navy, being a vessel of 13,566 tons, having heavy armament and being armored under her waterline as a protection against torpedo boat attacks.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

The captain of the "Mays" reports that a naval detachment consisting of the gunboats "Mays" and "Mays" and torpedo boats ascended the Yalu on the 1st of May, but were driven back by the enemy.

While they were returning, the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked the torpedo boats, and the enemy after thirty minutes' severe fighting, the detachment returned to Yungpho without casualties and our armed launches reached Antung in the same morning and repulsed the enemy's infantry and artillery after thirty minutes' sharp fighting.

Fire was seen rising from the town. A native says that the enemy fled from Antung after setting fire to it.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito:

General Kuroki's report from Kiu-lien-chang, May 1st, says that notwithstanding the stout resistance to the Second and Twelfth Divisions and Imperial Guards, they advanced by three roads, driving the enemy before them.

We captured by 8 p. m. a line extending from Antung to Liu-shukon, and the Imperial Guards surrounded the enemy on three sides, and, after a severe fight, captured twenty guns with horses and carriages, over twenty officers and many men.

The General Reserve Corps advanced along the Liaoyang road. The enemy was composed of the whole Third Division and Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Sixth Infantry Division Sharpshooters, Mischauro's cavalry brigade of about forty guns and eight machine guns. They fled toward Fenghoan-cheng.

Our casualties at most were not over 700. The total booty taken was twenty-eight quick-firing guns, large quantities of rifles and ammunition. Our heavy field guns were very effective.

A Russian officer taken prisoner says that the commanders of both army corps and division were wounded, and their casualties exceed 800.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

General Kuroki, commanding the First Army of Japan, reports that on the 26th of April preparations were made for laying bridges across the Yalu.

On the same day the detachments of the Imperial Guard and of the Second Division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the islands.

In these engagements sixteen of the Imperial Guards were

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Greth's airship attempted a trip to San Jose today. For five miles the airship did well when an accident to the machinery caused it to stop and descend.

The airship invented by Dr. August Greth, of San Francisco, was first tested in October of last year. At that time Greth successfully steered his cigar-shaped balloon over the city of San Francisco, his perilous flight being witnessed by thousands of people. After demonstrating that the vessel could be steered and propelled in any direction, Dr. Greth had an accident with a gas valve which prevented his motor from working and he was precipitated in San Francisco bay from which he and his vessel were rescued. The Greth airship weighs 1,000 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of over 1,600. The propelling apparatus is operated by a gasoline motor of high power.

EDGAR FAWCETT DEAD.

LONDON, May 3.—Edgar Fawcett, the author, is dead.

Edgar Fawcett, novelist, essayist, and writer of verse, was born in New York in 1847, his father being an Englishman who was at that time a resident of the United States. Some of his publications were: "A Hopeless Case," "A Gentleman of Leisure," "Song and Story," "Rutherford," "Romance and Revery," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," and "A New York Family."

Seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the Second Division. The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded, towards Chiu-lien-chang.

A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments of the Eastern Siberian Sharpshooters formed a van of the Russian force. Lieut. (A) Sanyeloff, commanding. Mountain scouts of the Twenty-second Regiment were found dead and were buried at Wiju; ninety-five dead horses were also found.

From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju but we made no reply. On the 26th, two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers, detached from Admiral Hosoya's squadron, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antushan and silenced them. The detachment suffered no damage.

On April 28th two infantry companies of the company were detached to Ritzu-yuen, from which place the enemy fled leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from neighborhood of Chiu-lien-chang upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

On April 29th, the Twelfth Division commenced bridging the river at Sukichin and completed the work early in the morning of the 30th, and the army crossed it from 10:40 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced.

Our losses were five officers slightly wounded and of non-commissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded. At 8 p. m. of the same day a bridge over the main stream was completed and the army crossing it advanced upon Hushan.

On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron advanced below Antungien and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed heavy fire against the detachment but retreated after about an hour's firing. There were no casualties on our side.

On May 1st at daybreak our forces commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the hill northwest of Yu-Shu-Kau and at 7:30 all the divisions attached attacked and by 9 a. m. took possession of the heights extending from Chiu-lien-chang to the north of Makau and Yu-Shu-Kau.

TAKAHIRA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

TOKIO, Japan, May 2.—The Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats have had an engagement with the shore batteries of the Yalu on Sunday. The Russian batteries were silenced and the Japanese suffered no damage. The victory on the Yalu is confirmed.

Washington, April 30th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

The Ninth Company of the Thirty-seventh Regiment (peace strength) en route to Gensan on the transport "KINSHU MARU" (registered tonnage 2339), after reconnoitering Yiwon and the neighborhood of Hongyongdo, Korea, were met by the Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats off Simpho at 11:10 p. m. on April 25th.

The "Russia," one of the cruisers, approached the transport. The captain of the transport, accompanied by a superintending naval officer and two other officers, went aboard the Russian cruiser where they were apparently detained.

The enemy gave an hour's respite for surrender, but the soldiers refused to do so, obeying their officers' order in strict discipline.

At 1:15 p. m. the enemy discharged a torpedo, whereupon our soldiers, forming themselves into lines on the deck, exchanged fire with the enemy. During this engagement many of our officers and men perished.

At about 2 a. m. another torpedo was discharged and hitting the engine room split the transport in two.

Some clothes and merchandise had previously been taken to life boats, and were subsequently joined by some soldiers after the explosion. The boats then rowed eastward and after indescribable struggles the men reached Simpho on the 27th.

There were forty-five petty officers and 1,000 men aboard, six officers and three merchant. Most of the crew and the officers appear to have been taken by the enemy.

All the military except the above mentioned are believed to have died. The heads of the company consisted of two Captains, two First and Second Lieutenants, one Ensign, 73 privates and two interpreters. Of the surviving soldiers ten are slightly and one seriously wounded.

TAKAHIRA.

HONOLULU'S FRANCHISES

How They Were Put Through House and Senate.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Both the franchise bills, that for gas and that for electricity in Honolulu, finally passed Senate and House without any ado and they are now with the President for his signature. There was little debate on the bills in either House. A special rule for the consideration of the bills in the House was brought in, the Committee on Rules having granted it on a request by Mr. William Haywood. Representative Robinson, of Indiana, handled the electric bill well in the House. There was a little questioning about the changes made in the Committee on Territories and the vote on both bills was taken without division.

Mr. Daisell, of Penn., brought up the special rule by which the electric light bill was considered. As soon as the rule was offered time was yielded to Mr. Robinson, who observed that "when we can melt the hearts of the Committee on Rules and get consideration for a non-partisan measure, it must be meritorious." He then briefly explained the provisions of the bill, told what the Territories Committee had done towards modifying it, and cited the provisions of law, formerly enacted by Congress which were of a like character to the provisions proposed in the bill. Mr. Gaines, of Tenn., showed some disposition to interrupt but, as he listened to the presentation of the case from Mr. Robinson, he gradually subsided. On the question of compensation Mr. Robinson had this to say:

"Now, upon the question of price the committee consulted the public records of the State of Massachusetts and the census bulletin upon the subject of rates of wages and the price of coal. The price in Massachusetts as found by taking twenty selected plants, runs about 20 cents per kilowatt. Several were above that and two or three below it out of those twenty plants. The price of steam coal and labor in the Hawaiian Islands is quite important. The United States price is \$2.06 per ton; in Massachusetts, \$2.97; in Hawaii, \$2.08. They pay for Australian coal, having 85 per cent only of the heating property of American coal considering that difference 462 per cent more than it costs in the United States, being four times the price that it costs the electric plants in the United States. They pay two and one-half times the amount for coal in Honolulu than they pay in the United States, and the item is important, because coal makes up 44 per cent of the total cost of production of the current there. I might suggest to the House that this is not an exclusive franchise. There is a municipal lighting plant in Honolulu run by the Territory. It does all the government lighting in the public buildings and all the streets, except about seventy arc lights in the outlying districts of Honolulu. It does no commercial lighting.

"Again, in Honolulu there are only from six to eight thousand white people who use this electric current, and in comparing the prices with the price in Massachusetts we must consider Honolulu to be a city of 15,000 instead of a city of 39,000 inhabitants, because of the small number of people who consume this electricity. Further, they have long days in Honolulu, and scarcely more than about three hours for lighting; yet the company must carry a large load all the time in that country of long days. Honolulu being on the sea level, the deterioration works a hardship, and in addition to that, not being a manufacturing city, they must keep supplies on hand in abundance in order to repair machinery. The cost of officers and clerks and that class of work is 88 per cent higher in the Hawaiian Islands than it is as shown by the census bulletin in the United States. The cost of labor is 22 per cent higher in Honolulu than it is in the United States.

"The bill guards the rights of the people and preserves the rights of the company. As it came to us before, it had passed the Hawaiian legislature and received the governor's signature. Letters came to the Speaker then from ex-Governor Dole, now the United States judge appointed by the President, telling us that that bill should pass. Governor Carter wrote the same kind of a letter, and, with the superintendent of public works, all recommended Congressional action favorable to the bill as it was then presented.

"Till this day no member of the committee has heard a dissent from the Hawaiian Islands, and I venture to say that none has come to any Member of Congress."

The bill, after being read and after Mr. Spaulding, of North Dakota, and Mr. Thayer, of Mass., had spoken in behalf of it, was passed. Mr. Thayer's remarks were largely on the matter of price. He said:

"This matter having been recommended to the committee, the bill is now reported with five changes from the form in which it originally stood when first before the House. The first change we made was to limit the jurisdiction of this company to the district of Honolulu instead of allowing it to extend over the whole island, as originally provided for. That is the first change. Then, instead of limiting the duration of this franchise to thirty-five years, as was proposed in the original bill, the committee, after con-

sidering the matter with the members interested in the corporation and representing it, concluded it would be better to have no specified limit, because the people interested in the company claim that it would be difficult for them to run the concern, bond it, or procure loans on it if there should be a limit of any specified number of years.

"Members of the committee first thought that perhaps ten years would be sufficient, but finally we concluded to leave the matter without any specified limit, the right being retained by Congress, acting upon the suggestion of the legislature of Honolulu, to change or repeal this act as may be deemed necessary hereafter; and also giving to the courts in Honolulu the right to change the rates, if, as the years go on, it should appear that those provided in the bill are not correct.

"One other change we made. In the original bill there is a limit of charge to 20 cents per kilowatt hour. We thought that too high a charge, and on consultation with the people interested in the bill there was finally an agreement, as I understand, that the charge should be fixed at 17 cents instead of 20 cents.

"Some members of the committee thought even this charge too high; but the members interested in the corporation showed us that even in the State of Massachusetts, in twenty cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants, the charge is about this amount; and I want to say to the House that the people of Massachusetts are as anxious as people anywhere to secure themselves in matters of this kind against anything like overcharging; they want to get things as cheaply as they can. They have no money to throw away at the present time, and I will add they will have less if Congress does not allow us freer trade, and therefore more abundant trade, with our near neighbors and people just across the imaginary Canadian line.

"We provided further that a superintendent should have charge of this matter and conferred upon him authority to act under certain conditions. Lastly, we provided that this company might bond or mortgage their property to a limit not exceeding sixty per cent of its actual value. I believe that every member of the committee has given attention to this matter in the hearings we have had; and I will add that this corporation, whose representatives appeared before us, seemed to us a very honorable corporation, seeking nothing more than they were justly entitled to. No one found fault with it at home; no one came before the committee to criticize it or object to the request of the company or to suggest that the company was attempting to overreach or secure any unjust advantage. We believe we have done what is right for the corporation and for the people of Honolulu, and that the bill as now reported should pass."

Consideration of the gas bill followed immediately. As the gas bill had originally passed the Senate, making the rate \$2.50, it was proposed to take up the Senate bill, instead of the House bill and amend it for \$2.25 gas, but this was abandoned. This brief colloquy was all the debate in the House on the gas bill.

Mr. Spaulding, I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this bill provides, in the same way as in the electric-light bill that we passed just now, for a franchise to a gas company, permitting them to lay mains and erect works in Honolulu. The main provisions of it are in the same line as those in the electric-light bill which we have just passed. It is safeguarded in the same manner in every respect, and I do not care to take time to discuss it unless some one desires information on the subject.

Mr. Campbell, Will the gentleman state whether or not this is the same corporation that has been given authority to establish an electric-light plant that is asking for this franchise?

Mr. Spaulding. It is not the same corporation, and it has no connection with it whatever; and, further, I might say there is this difference: The electric-light bill provides a franchise for a company already in existence in that city, while this provides for a gas company yet to be organized, and gives it a franchise and the right to use the streets. It confers this authority before its organization so that they can go ahead safely and organize.

As both the bills had previously passed the Senate and as the House had passed its own bills, it became necessary to arrange for the passage of the House bills in the Senate. Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, was especially accommodating in bringing the House bills up at that end of the Capitol. He is always alert in behalf of just measures for Hawaii but never more so than in the present instance. Those representing the gas and electric companies here had received authority to accede to a price of 17 cents for electricity and \$2.25 for gas as provided in the House bills, and accordingly Mr. Foraker, on Wednesday, April 13, the day following the passage of those bills in the House, asked the Senate to pass them in place of the Senate bills. This was done during the morning hour and without any debate.

Thus the way was cleared for the engrossing of both measures, which were promptly signed by the Speaker of the House and the presiding officer of the Senate and forthwith forwarded to the President for his signature.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

One Conviction Enough.

The indictment on which Clerk Meheula was convicted yesterday related to vouchers of the regular session. A second indictment is pending against him relative to the extra session of 1905. It is understood that District Attorney Breckons will dismiss the second indictment, feeling that the ends of justice have been served by conviction on the first one.

Vessels Are Safe

The ship Bangalore and bark Olympia, after long voyages from Honolulu, have arrived at their respective ports on Maui. The vessels were blown away from the islands the Bangalore being seventeen days in making a trip which ordinarily takes about twelve hours.

KALANIANAOLE MAKES MANY STRONG FRIENDS FOR THIS TERRITORY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Delegate Kalanianaole attended a banquet of the Republican Congressional Committee at the Hotel Raleigh a few evenings ago and delivered a speech which made a very favorable impression for himself and the territory. Chairman Babcock, of that committee, had called the members thereof together for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign. He thought this could best be done at a banquet, where everybody would be in good humor. Along in the evening, some of the members, who had been to Hawaii, including Representative Fawcett, of Minn., sang a snatch of a Hawaiian song and that was the prelude for a request for a speech from the Delegate.

He talked about the islands, said that they did not aspire to statehood but because of the large payments they made to the federal Treasury, some \$100,000 monthly, were asking only for fair play in legislation from Congress. He likewise spoke of the progress the Hawaiians had made in civilization, praised Gov. Carter for the work he is doing as the head of the territorial government, and appealed forcibly to the members of the committee, as members of Congress, to help Hawaii out in her requests for federal legislation and for federal appropriations.

The speech was modest but logical and commanded careful attention. At the conclusion of the banquet the members gathered around the Delegate enthusiastically and promised that they would stand by him at the next session of Congress in helping the territory to necessary legislation.

During the winter the Delegate has had written and mailed to Senators and members of the House, mostly Republicans, over 400 individual letters explaining the needs of the territory and asking attention to pending bills. Instead of forwarding circular letters he has had most of these written to fit the case of each individual addressed. In nearly every instance he has had something to say about the resources and industries of the islands, their importance to the government in various ways, and the net profits to the government in revenues. This campaign of education has been prosecuted constantly, although the Delegate has been aware that there was small prospect of legislation at this session of Congress. However, he hoped that the information he afforded Senators and members in this way would bear fruit in the next year or two as different measures may be pressed for action.

In every case these letters have been acknowledged by the Senators and members by whom they were received and in many cases promises have been given to help the islands in every reasonable manner. The two following letters are given as examples of the many letters of this character which the Delegate has been writing:

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, I desire to call your attention to the needs of the Territory, as indicated in the enclosed petition which has been presented and action thereon urged.

The entire country is vitally interested in trans-Pacific commerce, and the improvements petitioned for will insure to the benefit of the States equally, and possibly much more than to Hawaii.

I wish to urge upon you that these islands, isolated by two thousand miles of unbroken ocean, do not profit relatively with the mainland from ordinary Federal expenditures.

We have unusual local burdens in guarding the public health and policing the port of Honolulu from exposure due to the great trans-Pacific commerce touching at that point.

Kindly study the concise statistics presented, and please bear in mind that all proposed Army and Navy expenditures are a part of the great scheme of National defense, and only incidentally local.

For the year 1902-3, the imports to Hawaii were \$12,832,455.00, and exports, \$25,275,433.00; custom house receipts, \$1,187,677.33, and internal revenue collections, \$40,690.52—a total of \$1,233,767.85.

Hawaii is not a distributing point; all merchandise brought to the Territory is for home consumption, and therefore all customs collections are paid directly by the people. During this period 774,325,420 pounds of sugar were produced, with a value of \$3,310,644.00. Of this, the island of Hawaii alone produced \$11,330,000 pounds.

The amount of capital invested in plantation and business enterprises is \$120,558,070. The net profit of the Territory to the Federal Government from Annexation to June 30th, 1903, was \$3,264,683.65.

The profit now is upwards of \$100,000 a month or over \$1,200,000 a year, over and above the amount expended by the Federal Government for Territorial expenses.

Hawaii defrays her own legislative, besides other Territorial expenses, which are paid by the Federal Government in other Territories.

Hawaii is in absolute need of public buildings for Honolulu and Hilo.

The harbor at Hilo is wholly unprotected. The heavy swells coming over Blonde Reef make it practically impossible for vessels to take on or unload cargo, passengers and mail, except in lighters and small boats, and these are frequently capsized, the mail going to the bottom and either lost or brought up by divers.

Vessels are often required to lay here for days at a time, almost weeks, unable to do anything with cargo and passengers, and to go on at times to other ports, being jacked up by the bottom and either lost or brought up by divers.

Hilo, the second city of the Territory, does a large amount of shipping. Its population and commerce is increasing rapidly.

The harbor at Hilo needs to be dredged and the channel leading to the harbor deepened and widened, so that the largest battleships and other vessels can enter and dock for supplies or cargo.

Legislation for these improvements is imperative and necessary to foster and protect the rapidly increasing commerce of the trans-Pacific. I fully realize that at this session it will be extremely difficult to secure any legislation. I, however, inform you briefly of our needs and situation in the hope that I can ask your aid and support early next session in securing for the Territory appropriations for the objects specified which call for but a portion of the profits annually accumulating in the United States Treasury from that Territory.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, together with any suggestions that you may desire to make, will be highly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate, Territory of Hawaii.

Hon. Theo. E. Burton, Chairman, Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I desire again to call your attention to House Bill 11,038, for the survey and estimate for the construction of Breakwater for protection of the Harbor at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and Territory of Hawaii.

The harbor at Hilo is practically an open roadstead, with ample depth of water for vessels of the largest draught, but sadly in need of protection by a Breakwater from the ocean to Coconut Island.

Vessels lying in this harbor are liable at any moment to be caught in a northeast or northern tempest, in which case they are compelled to cut loose and get out to sea or be in great danger of being thrown upon the reef, the harbor being absolutely unprotected.

Owing to the heavy swells over this reef, it is practically impossible at all times to land passengers, cargo or even mail at wharves, and the same have to be taken on shore in small boats attended with great difficulty and with considerable damage to cargo and mail by reason of small boats being unable to live in the swells.

This measure is imperative and should receive immediate attention. The island of Hawaii contains 4,015 square miles, and has a population of about 66,000. The city of Hilo, the only city of the island, has a population upwards of 15,000, and constantly on the increase. It is the outlet and shipping point for all sugar plantations, stock ranches and products of the island. It is the terminus of island railway lines, and has steamer and sailing vessel connection with Honolulu, San Francisco and New York. For four years prior to December 12th, 1902, the increase in tonnage over previous years was \$1,529 tons. The tonnage of vessels entering Hilo for the eleven months of 1903 was 70,433 tons, being an increase over the previous year of 14,376 tons. The values of cargo carried from Hilo for four months prior to December 12th, 1902, were \$4,800,790.73, divided as follows: Coffee, \$27,402.30; hides and skins, \$25,288; general merchandise, \$37,472.45; sugar, \$4,210,646.38.

During 1901, the island of Hawaii exported 2,320,169 pounds of coffee, having a value of \$11,837,371. Of the sugar produced by the whole Territory in 1902, namely, 335,611 tons, the island of Hawaii produced 121,295 tons, shipped from Hilo to San Francisco, New York, etc. In 1903, the island of Hawaii produced and shipped 170,665 tons of sugar of the 437,991 tons produced in the whole group of islands. The value of cargoes shipped from the island of Hawaii for the four months prior to December 12th, 1902, was \$729,892.43. I regret that I have no reports of shipping for the past year, which would show large increase on above figures. Shipping is constantly on the increase and the city of Hilo is fast becoming a commercial center. Vessels are compelled to lay for days, sometimes almost weeks, unable to land or take on cargo by reason of the heavy swells, and small boats taking mail to and from the steamers very frequently are overturned and capsized, mails going to the bottom and either lost or brought up by the divers.

The whole bay is open and northeast winds blowing over this reef form such a heavy swell that vessels are unable to lie in the harbor and are compelled to go to sea.

I desire to secure the appropriation for this survey at this session. Considerable testimony was taken before the Hawaiian Commission investigating island matters, touching the need of this Breakwater at Hilo, and immediate legislation was recommended by them.

Hilo in the near future will be a very important shipping port for the reason that the distance from Hilo to Oriental, Philippine and Australian ports is considerably over 200 miles shorter via Hilo than by way of Honolulu, and with the construction of the Panama Canal, the distance via Hilo will still be considerably lessened. The harbor is large, and amply able to accommodate a large number of vessels, being very considerably larger than that of Honolulu.

I very much desire to have an opportunity to be heard and seen by the committee in person.

Very respectfully,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate, Territory of Hawaii.

Governor Carter has referred to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee a request from the Fruit Dispatch Co., of New York, for information relative to the banana industry of the islands. The company wants specific information relative to the fruit growing in Hawaii, and the names of some of the principal growers. The answer to the letter is left to the discretion of the committee. A similar request from the Fruit Dispatch Co. is being held up by the United States Department of Agriculture for fear that the information is used for purposes of taxation.

\$1,188,677.85, Hawaii being eleventh as shown by attached list, and for the month of December alone, in 1903, they were \$180,060. The Federal Government is receiving from the Territory in excess of all its expenditures a net profit of upwards of \$100,000 per month, or more than \$1,200,000 a year, and for the period ending June 30th, 1903, the Territory had yielded a net profit to the Federal Government of \$3,264,683.65 in customs and revenue collections.

With this protection given to the Harbor of Hilo, within the period of the next ten years the city of Hilo will unquestionably increase its population to upwards of 50,000, and its shipping many fold.

The island of Hawaii, being less developed and containing greater possibilities for agriculture than any of the other islands of the group, should receive more than ordinary consideration.

Thanking you for an early reply, I remain,
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, wrote a very encouraging reply, stating that he intended to take up the case of the harbors at Honolulu and Hilo as soon as Congress assembled again next session and that he felt favorably disposed towards some action for improving these harbors.

The Delegate is aware that progress in matters of legislation is necessarily slow, but nevertheless feels very much encouraged at what Congressmen tell him they are willing to do, as soon as there comes a session where they are permitted to enact some legislation. The present session has been one of the least possible legislation because of the approach of the presidential campaign and the desire to keep expenses down to the lowest possible figure.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO MINORS IN SALOONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

By a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of District Magistrate Dickey against E. S. Cunha, finding him \$25 and costs for violating Sec. 2 of Act 4, Laws of 1901, being an act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to prevent minors from visiting such places.

Two points were raised in the appeal—one that the law was unconstitutional, and the other that the evidence was insufficient. The law of the case found by the court is as follows:

"A section of a statute may be invalid in part and valid as to the remainder."

"A statute which forbids any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating or spirituous liquors are sold to permit any minor to visit or remain in the room where said liquors are sold or kept for sale is not invalid as being in excess of the police power or contrary to the 14th Amendment" (of the Constitution).

(L. Andrews, Attorney General, and N. W. Aluli for the Territory; E. M. Watson for the defendant.)

TRIAL CLOSING.

The case for the defense was concluded in the trial of Farrell vs. Rapid Transit Co., damages, yesterday forenoon before Judge Robinson. Practically all of the afternoon was consumed in arranging instructions to be given the jury by the court. Counsel will begin to argue to the jury at 9 o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT APPEALS.

Appeals from the Honolulu District Court have been sent up to the Circuit Court as follows:

Smith & Parsons vs. Mrs. Eliza Andrews, judgment for plaintiffs for \$27.12 in action for balance of attorneys' fee.

Ah Yan'va, Koolau Malle, judgment for plaintiff for restitution of a bay horse valued at \$38 with costs against defendant.

Ja. L. Holt vs. C. Ah Young, judgment for plaintiff for \$175.93.

COURT NOTES.

W. Austin Whiting and Chas. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed an exception to the verdict in the tort case of Kamakee (w) vs. J. E. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savage, as being contrary to the law and the evidence. It was a matter of ejectment from which a notable case of assault and battery went to decision by the Supreme Court.

Judge Gear has appointed Samuel M. Damon guardian of T. Ray Keyworth, an insane person.

MORE INFORMATION OF BANANAS WANTED

Governor Carter has referred to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee a request from the Fruit Dispatch Co., of New York, for information relative to the banana industry of the islands. The company wants specific information relative to the fruit growing in Hawaii, and the names of some of the principal growers. The answer to the letter is left to the discretion of the committee. A similar request from the Fruit Dispatch Co. is being held up by the United States Department of Agriculture for fear that the information is used for purposes of taxation.

NOT A SIGN OF DAVIS

Andrews Talks of His Washington Trip.

George Davis's alleged protest to the United States Supreme Court against the admission of Attorney General Lorin Andrews to the bar of that court has, according to latest advice, not reached Washington. On the same steamer in which Mr. Andrews left for Washington, Davis announced that he had forwarded a petition against his admission to the bar for the alleged action of the attorney general in bringing the charges which resulted in the disbarment of Davis.

Attorney General Andrews returned from Washington on the Alameda yesterday. "I have heard or seen nothing of Mr. Davis since leaving Honolulu," said he. "The protest he is alleged to have made against my admission to the bar of the Supreme Court had not reached Washington as far as I could learn there. I was presented for admission to that court by the Solicitor General, Judge Hoyt, who did so at the request of Attorney General Knox."

"I know nothing of judicial appointments and took no part in the agitation being carried on at Washington for the appointment of one or the other candidate for the vacancies. I can say this much in reference to the disbarment decision and its effect on Chief Justice Frear and Judge Perry. The Department of Justice upholds the decision of the Supreme Court in the Davis matter and never intended to take any steps in his behalf. The request for an investigation in the Federal court was answered by instructions to District Attorney Breckons to bring disbarment proceedings in that court also."

ADMIRE CARTER.

"I called on the Attorney General and many prominent officials while in Washington and there is everywhere a sentiment of admiration for Governor Carter. A number of men expressed utter confidence in the administration of Governor Carter. The ability with which he handled the legislative situation has also added greatly to his prestige. When I was introduced to a number of people as being from Hawaii, I was met with the reply, 'O yes, I people down there are all right now, you have Carter for Governor.'"

"I am as little acquainted with the Supreme Court decision on the fishery cases as the people in Honolulu. The case was ably presented by Mr. Hatch on behalf of private interests, and I appeared for the Territory. The Bishop Estate and the Damon cases were appealed as one, and were probably both decided against the Territory. The Damon case was the strongest but, I cannot say as to the effect of the decision until I see the opinion. The owners of the fishery rights cannot obtain compensation from the governments until, in the words of the Organic Act, there is a surplus in the Treasury not appropriated for any other purposes, a condition not likely to confront us for some time to come."

NINE JAPANESE UNDER ARREST FOR CONSPIRACY

Six more Japanese charged with selling women were brought over from Kauai by United States Marshal E. R. Hendry on the W. G. Hall yesterday. Three other Japanese were arrested here Thursday on receipt of a wireless message from the Marshal, saying that the prisoners wanted, had left Koloa hurriedly on the Mikahala to escape arrest.

The nine men now lodged in Oahu prison were arrested at Waimea, Elele and Koloa by the United States marshal on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner. The men are all charged with conspiracy to sell women and District Attorney Breckons has in his possession two written bills of sale signed by some of the prisoners, which will be used as evidence against them. One of these bills of sale is peculiar. It provides that for the consideration of \$175, one Kimi is transferred from one defendant to the other, and the seller also guarantees to return the money in case the affections of the woman are transferred to any other than the purchaser. The nine defendants are bunched in separate charges, four in one, three in another and two in the third. They are not charged with conspiracy to sell women, but with conspiracy to sell women to the United States.

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ENGRAVINGS

WILDER FUNERAL

**Services Over Remains
at the Family
Residence.**

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gardner K. Wilder were held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Wilder residence, Pensacola street, Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church officiating. Beautiful floral tributes from a host of friends filled the house with their fragrance, and all were taken later and deposited upon the grave in the family plot in Nuanu cemetery.

The casket lay in the parlor of the residence, surrounded by flowers and set pieces. Upon the coffin rested a number of beautiful floral offerings, violets and white flowers predominating.

The services were attended by a large number of friends, all being seated in the reception room opposite. The room in which the casket rested was reserved for the widow, brothers and immediate relatives of the deceased, the adjoining parlor being occupied by other relatives and near friends.

A choir composed of Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Arthur Wall and Mr. Beakbane, with Mr. Gerard Barton as accompanist, sang impressively "Days and Moments" and "Lead, Kindly Light." The minister read passages appropriate to the sad occasion. The service finished the casket was borne to the hearse by the pallbearers, Messrs. Judge Galbraith, Judge Stanley, E. A. McInerney, A. J. Campbell, J. H. Howland and Eben F. Low.

At the grave the impressive burial service was read and the remains were interred amidst flowers.

KNIGHTS PREPARING TO COME TO HONOLULU

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is making arrangements to distribute fifty thousand pieces of island literature on the special trains bringing delegations of Knight of Pythias to the National Conclave at San Francisco.

Secretary Boyd of the committee received a number of letters in yesterday's mail which pressed the visit to Honolulu of some of the visitors to the K. of P. assemblies. The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Cleveland, Ohio, may come to Honolulu in a body. An itinerary has been arranged which includes Honolulu and various points of interest in the islands. There will probably be a hundred in the party. A special rate of \$400 for the round trip, including all expenses, is being advertised.

WHAT IT WILL DO.
A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will *do*; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of

surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It *does* what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and

Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

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JAPANESE ON A SERIOUS STRIKE

Sixteen Hundred on Waipahu Estate.

An angry, turbulent crowd of nearly 1300 Japanese laborers surged through the roads in the residence portion of Waipahu plantation yesterday, threatening Manager Ahrens and his lunas, inflicting bodily damage on those of their countrymen who would not join them, and only the presence of sixteen armed foot and mounted police officers sent from Honolulu prevented a more serious outbreak. The representative of the Japanese Consulate, sent by Consul Saito, was unable to convince his countrymen that peaceable measures only should be resorted to, and he was compelled to jolt the strike rendezvous of the Japanese and find a place of safety at the railroad station.

Last night the strikers and management were no nearer a settlement of difficulties than when the strike began, but the presence of armed officers through the night quelled any disposition there might have been to continue physical demonstrations against the management, and it is possible that a conference may be held this morning at which time the laborers will probably make a formal presentation of their demands.

YANT LUNA DISCHARGED.

The laborers' chief grievance is directed against Head Luna Patterson, whom they wish discharged from the service of the plantation. The men insisted last night that if this demand was acceded to, they would immediately return to work.

The Japanese side of the difficulty, as told by an interpreter to an Advertiser reporter who went to the plantation last night, was to the effect that although the plantation has tabooed lotteries and gambling, Luna Patterson has conducted lotteries of various kinds for the personal benefit, and in the event that Japanese laborers did not participate in them they were discharged on various pretexts. Another complaint is that outsiders are not permitted to come upon the plantation to sell merchandise, thereby compelling the laborers to purchase from what is offered directly by the plantation. Ten complaints in all are tallied up as the sum of their grievances.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

The strike began practically about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when a delegation of would-be strikers made the rounds of the outside camps and presented their plea to have the laborers join in a general strike. Opposition was met in some of the camps to the project and in such cases the strikers resorted to violence. Three men in as many different camps who refused to join the strikers were attacked with knives and sabots and each of the three received stab wounds. One was wounded in the neck quite badly, but later in the day even these three joined the strikers, possibly to prevent being dealt with more harshly.

MET A TROJAN.

Shortly after daylight the strikers came upon a gang of men who were under contract to build a ditch, under the direction of a Japanese named Kawakami. The latter urged his men to stay out of the strike, and talked so persuasively to them, that they refused to be won over. Kawakami was then singled out as one upon whom the strikers would visit punishment. Kawakami successfully held out until shortly after noon. He then rode into the mill section and went among the hundreds of striking Japanese congregated before the stores. He was attacked, dragged into a store and taken into a back room, where he was beaten over the head with the wooden shoes of his captors. He was held down and was forced to stay for about three hours. He was then released and went to his home. He was then released and went to his home. He was then released and went to his home.

ATTACK WITH KNIFE.

Field Luna Hutchings was overpowered by a group of strikers and six foot

SURVEYS ARE CONDEMNED

Court Surveyor Reports on Lands of Five Companies.

J. S. Emerson, Surveyor of the Court of Land Registration, has filed a report on petitions relating to lands held in Kula, Maui, by the five companies lately organized. He passes severe judgment on the surveys made by C. Nielsen.

With respect to Pulehu Plantation Co., Mr. Emerson says Mr. Nielsen's first sketches and descriptions were rejected by him, and after Mr. Nielsen had furnished a second set he presented a third sketch that is widely different from the second. Figures are given to show the difference.

Mr. Nielsen's second description of Kula Plantation Co. lands, according to Mr. Emerson, ties up his whole survey to a granite post described by M. D. Monsarrat in his survey of Pulehu. "Although by his own confession this post had been washed out by heavy rains and set in another place," Mr. Emerson, after showing how the surveyor contrived to get over that difficulty, declares: "In short his work contradicts itself and does not bear critical examination. I cannot pass it as correct."

Kallalinal Plantation Co. lands survey is next condemned, thus: "So far as Mr. Nielsen's description is copied from Mr. J. F. Brown's description of Kallalinal it is entitled to the respect due that well known surveyor. When, however, he has to do original work the case is different. To give a single instance, the eastern end of this lot as reported in December, 1903, was 700 feet long, while in January, 1904, he makes it 800 feet long. Again he copies Mr. J. F. Brown's distance from Pua Koa to the granite post when that post is no longer in its original position. Such work is misleading and I cannot pass it as correct."

Upon Kailua Plantation Co. survey Mr. Emerson also reports adversely, telling of sketches received at different times which do not coincide. An unknown surveyor's work was copied for part and the survey "did not close"—that is, the boundary line did not reach the place of beginning.

Kula Plantation Co. survey is shortly condemned in these words: "Mr. Nielsen's sketch and description are so full of errors and contradictions that I cannot pass them as correct."

In justice to Mr. Nielsen, it may be stated that he is not a professional land surveyor but an engineer.

What the public is interested in is the strictness with which the boundaries of property are examined for the settlement of titles under the Torrens system, that has recently had a narrow escape from abolition in behalf of economy before it had more than been started in this Territory.

..... ing the work of about 800 Japanese in a large field, when strikers appeared amongst them and passed the word around for them to quit. Hutchings, who was mounted, moved up and ordered the disturbers off. According to Mr. Hutchings the Japanese suddenly bunched together and started toward him with their cane knives. Hutchings was armed only with a long snake whip. When he saw their belligerent attitude, he spurred toward them. Two Japanese sprang at him and cut at him with their weapons. One knife ripped open the lower part of his right trousers leg and the point of the other ripped a hole in the trousers at the knee. Hutchings laid about him with his whip, marking several of the laborers. He backed out of the crowd, and then spurred up to them. This time his horse suffered for a laborer brought a club down upon the horse's nose, crushing it in. With this the laborers began to withdraw and again charging them Hutchings got them all out of the field.

CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The news of the strike was sent to Japanese Consul Miki Saito and a consular representative started for Waipahu on the 3 o'clock train. On arriving at the plantation he saw Mr. Ahrens and then went down to the section where most of the strikers had congregated. He listened to their demands, about ten in all. Their spokesman said, however, that the discharge of Head Luna Patterson would be satisfactory to them. The consular representative advised them to appoint a conference committee to meet Manager Ahrens to discuss the matter calmly and properly. By this time some of the more turbulent spirits in the crowd began to shout down advice of this kind.

THE ENVOY RETREATS.

The consular representative found that the crowd was not in a mood to listen to his advice and he thought it best to retreat. He hastened to the train where he stayed and then returned to the city. He was then released and went to his home. He was then released and went to his home. He was then released and went to his home.

ARMED OFFICERS IN KULA.

Police Captain Oguni and six foot

PLANS READY FOR AN IMMENSE NEW SLIP

Channel Dredged to Admit Mongolia and Dock Will Be Built Large Enough to Accommodate Largest Steamers Afloat.

The Mongolia can come into Honolulu harbor, but there will be no wharf large enough to accommodate her until the new government slip along side the Naval dock is completed. The dredging of the channel has been completed to a depth of over thirty-four feet, deep enough to accommodate the largest vessel afloat, but the deepening of the inside harbor will be left to the federal government which is responsible for it. Work on the new slip, which will be large enough to accommodate a steamer the size of the Mongolia or Minnesota on either side will be begun as soon as the specifications are completed and Supt. Holloway can let the contract.

"The channel has been dredged to a depth of between thirty-four and thirty-five feet," said Supt. Holloway yesterday. "This is but one section, and is all the work that the Territory intends to do. There were appropriations in the six months and the eighteen months bill for dredging the Honolulu harbor. With these appropriations as a basis we made plans for dredging the channel and harbor. The work was divided into three sections; one to take in that portion of the harbor near the railway wharf, the second portion being that about the Oceanic wharf, while the third section, which has just been completed, took in the channel bar. It was the intention to do all this work, but because of the lack of funds the work had to be abandoned. Only the one contract was let, the portion calling for the dredging of the bar, and this was paid for out of the \$50,000 appropriation in the loan fund, the only money available. The remainder of the work cannot be undertaken by the Territory, and I believe it is up to the United States to do the rest of the dredging and also to pay us for the work we have already done, and the money expended by the Territory in keeping the harbor open since annexation. Governor Carter is now making up a report of our expenditures to forward to the President.

"It is possible now for steamers like the Mongolia to come inside the harbor, but there is no slip where they can dock. The Bishop wharf slip is the deepest and can accommodate a ship drawing twenty-nine feet. I was given to understand by Hackfeld & Co. that the Mongolia would not be heavily loaded on her outward trip and could go to the dock. In letting the contract for dredging it was thought best to deepen the channel so that ships might come inside, rather than deepen the harbor and then have the big steamers unable to cross the bar.

THE NEW SLIP.

"When the new slip which the government is to build is finished, any of the big ships can come inside and find wharf room. This is the wharf under the \$300,000 appropriation in the loan fund for the reorganization of the Honolulu wharf system. This is to be constructed next to the naval wharf, out from the Pacific Mail dock. The borings for the slip have already been made, and as soon as the specifications are completed I shall advertise for bids to do the work. The slip is to be six hundred feet long, and will accommodate ships drawing thirty-four feet.

CHANNEL THIRTY-FIVE FEET DEEP.

W. F. Dillingham, representing the Hawaiian Dredging Company which held the contract for deepening the channel and harbor, stated yesterday that the dredging was complete. The work of cleaning out the bar had been finished about April 23, but as no official inspection had been made it was found that there was a strip which had to be cut down. This work has now been completed.

Mr. Dillingham says that there is now a depth of about 35 feet at the maximum, and 34 feet at the least along the entire length of the channel. In one part of the channel there is a deep hole. The Manchuria and Mongolia will have no trouble in steaming through the channel.

U. S. MAY CONTROL LOCAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH PLANT

Roosevelt's Cabinet Discusses Advisability of the Federal Government Assuming Supervision of Wireless Systems for Military Protection.

The wireless telegraph company operating in the Hawaiian Islands may eventually come under the direct supervision of the United States Government, if not be actually owned by the federal authority. Secretary Hay recently brought to the attention of the cabinet the advisability of obtaining control of all wireless telegraph plants operating on the various coasts of the mainland, as well as in the insular possessions. The cabinet discussed the matter on April 19. The subject was broached by Secretary Hay in connection with a communication received from the Russian Government.

A short time since the Russian military authorities forbade war correspondents using wireless telegraphy in the transmission of war dispatches, and announced that any one so caught would be shot as a spy. The importance of wireless telegraphy as a factor in war is now regarded from a strategic standpoint and its use by every Tom, Dick and Harry would embarrass military authorities far more than all the land telegraphs in the world over.

It was pointed out in the event of a war with a foreign nation it might be necessary for the defense of the Nation, for officers of the United States Navy, in charge of these stations as a means of ascertaining the movements of the fleet and other military matters, that the wireless telegraph system would be of great value. It was also pointed out that the Russian Government had taken steps to control the wireless telegraph system in its own country.

ADACHI IS CALLED UP

Clash of Statements as Between Client and Attorney.

Adachi, who was extradited from Japan for perjury in connection with the conspiracy cases, had his case called in the United States District Court yesterday morning.

District Attorney R. W. Breckons suggested a continuance till another day, as he understood the defendant wished a continuance for the term.

"Is the defendant represented by counsel?" Judge Dole inquired.

A. S. Humphreys came forward and announced that he was counsel for Adachi, adding that defendant did not wish a continuance for the term, but was ready to proceed to trial forthwith. It was his intention to enter a demurrer to the indictment and he would ask until the following morning to prepare the demurrer.

Mr. Breckons smilingly informed the court that his authority for stating that Adachi wished a continuance till next term was Adachi himself, who had stated such wish to him only the previous afternoon.

The case was continued till today.

Ogi Shigematsu, Nadi Tsunekichi and Kuritaro Suga, a trio under separate indictments for conspiracy and for perjury—Tsunekichi being also indicted for another offense—were informed by the court through the interpreter that they must be ready to plead next Friday. J. W. Cathcart is their attorney.

Mr. Humphreys having asked if a civil case could be called to set for trial, Judge Dole answered in the affirmative and stated that, when the criminal business was disposed of, all civil causes would be called and set for trial or receive other disposition.

Mr. Thompson appeared for the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy case of Y. Hamado, Hilo, and stated that Wise & Ross for the respondent had forwarded consent to adjudication. Accordingly Y. Hamado was adjudicated bankrupt.

NEW OFFICIAL MAP OF MAUI ISLAND

A new official map of the Island of Maui has been issued by the Survey Department. It is based on the map made by F. S. Dodge in 1885, and was brought up to date in 1903 by John M. Donn. The drawing is characteristic of the exactness and clearness for which the work of Mr. Dodge is noted in surveying circles. Names are as clearly printed as titles in a book. The scale is one inch to 5000 feet. Surveyor W. E. Wall is highly satisfied with the map.

Amongst the new work are especially to be noticed the homestead tracts, the new roads and the great irrigating ditches now advanced toward completion. Plantations that were not in existence when the original map was issued are laid down. The drawing of the continuous fringe of gulches on the east, northeast and north of the eastern section of the island, athwart which the seacoast road bumps up and down, is beautifully clear and gives, at a glance, an idea of that wonderfully picturesque portion of the Hawaiian scenery.

Julius Blum & Co., New York, are the publishers of the map.

EWA CHILDREN'S MERRY MAY OUTING

Manager and Mrs. George H. Benton yesterday gave their annual picnic to the Ewa plantation kindergarten and the public school children. Parents and children, there were 270 persons who enjoyed the outing.

The festivities took place at Fairview park near the manager's residence. All sorts of games dear to the juvenile heart were provided, and there was a merry feast of good things. The little people and their parents were carried to and from the pleasure ground in the plantation cars.

An important meeting of stockholders of Kamalo Sugar Co. is called for Monday, May 23, at J. Alfred Macdonald's office. Besides electing a new board of directors, the meeting will be asked to consider the proposed lease of the property of the company situated on the Island of Maui.

TRYING FOR LOW FARES

Companies Don't Ask for Business Now.

"The Hawaii Promotion Committee has from the first realized that one of the prime necessities in encouraging tourists to come to the islands was low steamer rates," said F. G. Smith, chairman of the committee, yesterday. "We are doing all in our power today to get lower steamer rates. Just at present the committee has several little schemes which may bring about the desired result, but a too premature publication of these plans might spoil everything."

"When the Hawaii Promotion Committee first inaugurated its campaign, communications were addressed to both the steamship companies asking for reduced fares for tourists. The reply received from both companies was a refusal to comply with our request. We next wrote to ask for a three months' rate but this also was turned down, although the committee agreed to devote its magazine advertising exclusively to these three months and to booming the steamers which would come here during the period. Later our efforts have been directed to getting the steamer China put on the local run between here and San Francisco, but so far have not been successful."

"The trouble seems to be that the steamship companies are already doing too much business to want any more. They are filled up every trip, and will have to do something to provide more accommodations. The next few steamers are already overbooked and tourists will not come to the islands unless they can be assured of getting accommodations for their return. Perhaps a competing line might offer the solution, for it seems necessary that something should be done. I don't go as far as some people in the agitation for low fares, but I believe a hundred dollar rate for the round trip should be made. The committee is doing all in its power to secure concessions in rates and intends to keep up the work, for we all realize what a factor it is in influencing tourists."

CARTER WILL LEAVE FOR KAUI TODAY

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt will leave on the steamer W. G. Hall this afternoon for their Kauai tour. They will be gone for probably ten days or two weeks. In order to save time Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson may go by different routes, each starting from the same point. The trip to Kauai will be given over entirely to business. The principal object of the visit is to ascertain the wishes of the people in regard to the expenditure of the loan fund on Kauai. When the party returns Supt. Holloway will have ready the plans for public improvements on the Garden Isle under the loan appropriation.

ANOTHER CURE FOR LEPROSY

HAVANA, April 17.—Dr. Matias Dupue, the Cuban physician, who has long devoted himself to the study of leprosy among sufferers from this terrible malady in Colombia and the Isthmus of Panama, as well as in the Lepers' Hospital of Havana, announces the discovery of a remedy for the disease, which, in numerous cases, has been tested and found to bring relief, and in a number of instances, complete cures. The medium of cure is prepared from the bark and sap of the "mangierito," or sea grape, which grows along the northern coast of the Pinar del Rio provinces, west of Bahia Honda.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Gazette is published every Tuesday and Friday. It is the only newspaper published in Hawaii.

DITCH IS NOT DONE

Work on Hamakua Job Has Been Delayed.

MAUI, April 30.—The Hamakua ditch will not be completed until the last part of July. The work has been somewhat delayed recently because of the unusual hardness of rock encountered in boring some of the tunnels, the best drills making but little impression and lasting but a short time. However it now seems probable that both the Hamakua ditch under the direction of Geo. H. Baldwin and the Koolau waterway in charge of M. M. O'Shaughnessy will be finished by the first part of August and the 1000 or more Japanese will be free to assume new labors.

LITERARY MEETING.

The April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua, Saturday evening, the 23rd. A large number of the district people were present, who much enjoyed the occasion, not only because of the opportunity presented for sociability but also because of the interesting program which was as follows:

Selections on the Graphophone—From "William Tell" and "Carmen." Reading—"The Passing of the Bear." F. W. Hardy. Baritone Solo, (with piano and violin accompaniment.) H. W. Baldwin. Recitation—"The King of Denmark." Mrs. Lowell. Piano Solo—Mrs. Sheather. Comical Reading—D. T. Fleming. Selections on the Graphophone—Vocal Solo—By Mrs. H. A. Baldwin with violin obligato by H. Howell. Psychological Experiments and Legerdemain—By Hugh Howell.

After the entertainment was over and refreshments served, dancing was indulged in until midnight.

CAUGHT PIG THIEVES.

Last Sunday, the 24th, Joe Morris, who is the manager of a hog ranch many acres in extent on Kalaheini, Kula, armed with a double-barreled shot gun took a ride over his premises for the purpose, if possible of apprehending any of the numerous pig-thieves who had been committing depredations there recently.

The wind was blowing a gale so that he approached a little gulch without detection and discovered in the valley below two Japanese in the act of bagging some choice little porkers. At the muzzle of the gun Morris marched the Japs, each bearing on his shoulder a bag with a pig in it, several miles up hill and down dale to the Makawao jail.

Leaving his prisoners in charge of the jailer, he procured a warrant and at the trial on Tuesday, the 26th, before Magistrate Copp, had the robbers each fined \$20 and costs.

The convicted Japanese were laborers on the Kailua section of Paia plantation and had been given the privilege of clearing the plantation premises of stray swine and feasting on the same, but they had no right to visit a large ranch upon which hundreds of fine grunners are run.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Fleming of Paia to Mr. H. W. Baldwin of Kahului is announced.

TEACHERS IN IGNORANCE.

Most of the Maui teachers are still in blissful ignorance that there was a considerable cut made in their salaries at the April session of the Legislature. They will be better informed during July and August next.

NOTES.

Hamakuaopoko mill which has been shut down for two weeks past will resume grinding on Monday, May 2nd.

The ship A. G. Ropes, now at anchor in Kahului harbor, is said to be the largest sailing vessel that ever entered this bay. The captain's cabin in the ship is fitted up most luxuriously to please Mrs. Rivers who recently returned from Japan on the vessel and who always accompanies her husband, the captain, on his voyages.

The new pineapple cannery at Hailo will be making cans within two or three weeks. It will be somewhat later before the preserving machinery will be in working order. Wm. A. Baldwin is the manager of the enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh of Kahului will depart for China next week. Mr. Walsh is an old resident and will be much missed in Kahului and Wailuku—where he has been prominent in business and social circles. Mr. Prescott succeeds him as bookkeeper in the H. C. & S. Co.'s Kahului store.

Messrs. Walsh & Webster (another employee of the Kahului store) will engage in business together in the Celestial Empire.

On Wednesday, March 30th, Dr. Wil-

Ham Dwight Baldwin, the son of Senator H. P. Baldwin, was married in New York City to Miss Abbie Wellington Holbrook, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Holbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton of Honolulu will spend the summer in Kula. At present they are at Kulamant, the home of J. F. Cooke.

Friday, the 29th, Mrs. D. E. Murdoch of Paia gave a progressive luncheon to fourteen ladies.

W. E. Beckwith now has charge of Grove Ranch, Paia. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have recently changed their residence from Haiku to Kulanui.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Paia returned from a trip to the Coast by Wednesday's steamer.

Mrs. W. O. Alken of Makawao will depart for Honolulu by today's Claudine for a visit of several weeks.

The Japanese planters of Kula are much embarrassed financially owing to the failure of several successive corn crops.

Wednesday night, the 27th, a number of Paia young folks enjoyed a bathing party by moonlight on Kuaibeach. Miss Fanny Engle was the promoter of the party.

There was no service held in the Paia Foreign church last Sunday, the 24th, on account of inclement weather.

The league baseball game played at Wells' Park, Wailuku, the afternoon of the 24th, resulted as follows: Kahului, 24; Makawao, 12.

Weather—Strong tradewinds with local showers from the sea.

LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

Count Zedwitz gave a delightful violin recital last Saturday evening at the residence of Mrs. Frances S. Molony. A number of guests were present; among them, Mrs. Kelley of Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald have a comfortable home in their new cottage at Lahainalua.

Wild roses are blooming on Mt. Ball. The destructive beetles do not soar so high.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Kuluhwa is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Napaeae.

Miss Clark is about to return to her former place of residence in Kona.

Judge Kalua is making preparations to build a cottage near the Government school.

Mr. Decoto will probably soon occupy the house recently vacated by Mr. Halvorsen.

The house occupied by Mr. Wm. Henning, opposite the Pioneer Mill, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Only a portion of the kitchen remains standing. The furniture was removed to a place of safety. Other buildings in the neighborhood had a narrow escape. The great need of the promised hose cart is very evident.

Hon. Phillip Pali gave an address at the courthouse on Monday evening. Judge Kahanu, A. N. Hayes, Wm. White, D. K. Kahanu and Geo. E. Dunn were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Governor's reception.

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian legislators ought to learn to speak English. It costs more to translate their remarks into English, according to legislative vouchers, than it does to print the translated proceedings.—Tacoma Ledger.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the Banner-Stockman, of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of cramp colic." This remedy meets with the same success in this country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

SUB-AGENT BALDWIN HAS SQUARED WITH GOVERNMENT

It is almost three months since E. D. Baldwin's resignation of the office of Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Hawaii was required by direction of Governor Carter. Yet it was only on Wednesday last that Mr. Baldwin squared his account with the government so far as the moneys collected by him were concerned.

Mr. Baldwin paid over to his successor, George H. Williams, in two checks that day the amount of \$4716.26 or thereabout. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was paid three hours or so prior to the arrival in Hilo of J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, and E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, who went there to investigate the business of the Sub-Agency. The balance of \$1290 was paid after the arrival of the officials.

All of the accounts and records of the Sub-Agency under the incumbency of Mr. Williams were found perfectly straight by Messrs. Pratt and Peters. It was upon discoveries made by Mr. Williams that the investigation took place. Prior to his appointment as Sub-Agent of Public Lands, Mr. Williams was First Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector at Hilo.

William K. Ragdale, Land Office ranger for the 5th and 6th districts under Mr. Williams, had to account for collections. This he appears to have done, paying over the funds to his superior. His accounts were found correct but his system of manipulating public

moneys was deemed to be so contrary to sound and safe policy that Mr. Pratt removed him from the spot for incompetency. Mr. Ragdale was found to have treated his collections of fees and rentals as private funds, depositing them in bank to his personal account without entering the payments up in the office records. He even attempted to justify this mode of exercising his public trust, putting forward the plea that he was able at any time to pay the Government its dues. It was represented by him that he was but following an old custom of the Sub-Agency in withholding receipts of money until the land patents were obtained from the head office in Honolulu.

Mr. Pratt's intention is to appoint two rangers, one for each district, in place of Mr. Ragdale at salaries respectively of \$50 and \$30 a month. Applications for the positions will be received by him, but in each case must have the endorsement of the precinct club and the district committee of the Republican party.

What if anything may be done by the Government in the cases of the officials found to have withheld public moneys after they should have been accounted for and paid over to the Land Office remains to be seen. Technically such conduct has a hard name. Whether custom derived from predecessors is a shield or only a delusion to the delinquents may be the problem with which the authorities are confronted.

LITTLE'S TWO DEGREES COST TEN DOLLARS EACH

Judge Gilbert F. Little of the Fourth Circuit has again been exposed. This time he is caught attaching spurious university degrees to his name and acting as one of the people who confer such degrees for money. The following autobiographical sketch is taken from Who's Who in America, for 1903:

"Little, Gilbert Francis, U. S. Circuit Judge, U. S. Circuit, apptd. June 5, 1900; b. in Pa., Oct. 2, 1845; s. Henry and Caroline L.; collegiate ed'n, Ph. D., LL. D.; widower since 1896. Has practiced law since 1870; prosecuting att'y., 1875-8; candidate for Congress, 1888; Author: The Evening Hour, 1895; The Moon, 1896; Music of the Bible, 1897. Address, Hilo, H. I."

A recent public prosecution by the Federal authorities of an institution variously called the Nashville College of Law and the National College of Law has brought to light that Judge Little's scholastic knighthood was conferred by the Nashville College of Law and that the cost of his two degrees of Doctor was ten dollars each. The degrees were conferred in September, 1899, just before the "Colonel" went to Washington to work for his appointment as judge.

The institution with the alias has had an interesting history. Some years ago John William Farr opened a law college in Chattanooga and had associated with him a few reputable lawyers. These deserted him and assisted in driving him out of town when it was discovered that Farr was engaged in selling degrees to persons who had never taken any course in the college. From thence Farr went to Nashville and opened the Nashville College of Law. Few students ever came to his classic halls and none remained long. The head of the place was carrying on a vigorous campaign of education, however, and was sending his degrees to all parts of the world.

The operation of making a full fledged Doctor of Laws or Master of Arts was simple. Farr would write a grandiloquent letter to some man of cheap tendencies informing him that "in accordance with a time honored custom" the trustees of the college at its next meeting would designate certain men of literary or scientific attainments to be the recipient of some honorary degree. The party was informed that it was exceedingly becoming the conferring such degree that the recipient be present at the ceremony but if this was impossible it could be dispensed with. The letter stated that no fee would be asked but a charge of ten dollars was made to cover the cost of engraving the diploma. A few days later the man of cheapness would get another letter to the effect that the board had conferred the degree, that the diploma is in the process of making and that the remittance was due. Thousands of

these letters were sent out and Farr made some money out of it. Few if any of the people holding these degrees ever went to Nashville. Some few may have been dupes but the majority are as arrant knaves and frauds as Farr himself.

Judge Little had the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. conferred on him in his absence and has never visited the place for the purpose of being examined as to his fitness or otherwise. A short time after this Farr advertised Little as the president of the Board of Trustees and in a circular issued in the spring of 1900 it was announced that Judge Little would deliver the commencement address. To the few people present at the time Farr announced that the judge could not come but had sent on his commencement address to be read. He did read it and a fine specimen of a Littletonian oration it was, big with wind, ornate in diction, garnished with flowers from the gardens of rhetoric, but empty and ridiculous.

On August 30, 1902, the State of Tennessee on relation of the Bar Association of Nashville commenced proceedings against the Nashville College of Law alleging that it was practicing a fraud on the public. The court entered a decree against Farr and the college annulling the charter and forbidding the granting of more degrees. At this time an inquiry was started as to Judge Little, the reputed president of the Board of Trustees, but no one knew anything of him and it was generally supposed that he was a myth.

After the closing of the college by the courts Farr continued to grant degrees until a few months ago when the U. S. District Attorney at Nashville had him brought before the grand jury and indicted for fraudulently using the mails. The indictment is still pending. No action has yet been taken against the president of the Board of Trustees, but a full statement of Dr. Little's connection with the fraudulent scheme is filed in the office of the Attorney General. In making an investigation of the matter, one of the members of the Bar Association of Nashville wrote to Farr for information and the following reply settled the matter:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1904.
Mr. P. M. Estes, Nashville, Tenn.
"My Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry of recent date I beg to advise you that Dr. Little received the LL. D. degree from the Nashville College of Law, in recognition of his services as a lawyer. Dr. Little was to have delivered the address to which you refer in the Nashville Institution but was here (Washington) at the time and, owing to engagements with officials here, was unable to come at the time.
"Awaiting your further pleasure, believe me, my dear sir,
"Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM FARR."

HON. W. A. RODENBERG WEDS MISS RIDGEWAY

When Hon. W. A. Rodenberg was here as a Civil Service Commissioner he met Miss Mary Ridgeway, a teacher at Punahou, whose brother, J. Castle Ridgeway, is a well-known resident of Hilo. Last year Miss Ridgeway resigned her place here and went to teach art in Washington, where Representative Rodenberg met her again. The sequel appears in this special dispatch from the Advertiser's Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gazette, Honolulu: Representative Rodenberg weds Mary Ridgeway of Hilo here. Romance.

The wedding took place at Asbury Park, N. J., whither Mr. Albert Ridgeway, formerly of this city, went several days ago.

William A. Rodenberg, Republican, of East St. Louis, was born near Chester, Randolph County, Ill., October 30, 1865; was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., in the spring of 1884; engaged in the profession of teaching for seven years; attended the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896 at St. Louis; was elected Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 20,461 votes, to 19,956 for Frank J. Kern, Democrat, 466 for William F. Quail, Populist, and John T. Nixon, Prohibitionist, and 340 for Gustav Surber, Labor.

REPUDIATES THE RECORD

A majority of the Supreme Court has decided to disavow the writ of error brought by Tong Kai alias Taing Kai against the Territory of Hawaii. No reversible error is found among the eleven errors assigned to the Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Plaintiff was convicted of trying to bribe an executive officer, this being E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, by offering him \$1600 to influence his official action in respect to gambling cases that might be given him to handle. Justice Perry writes the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Frear signing a dissenting opinion. J. A. Matthewsman appeared for plaintiff in error, M. F. Prouser, Assistant Attorney General, for defendant in error.

Following is the law of the case as found by the majority:

"In the absence of any showing to the contrary the presumption is that the grand jurors who found an indictment were good and lawful men and that not less than twelve concurred in the finding.

"A person accused of an offense has no right to appear before or to have witnesses heard in his behalf by the grand jury.

"A deputy of the Attorney General for the Territory is an executive officer and may decide and act upon matters that or are brought before him; within the meaning of Section 255 of the Penal Laws.

"An attempt by a promise of a gift of money to influence a deputy of the Attorney General for the Territory, even before the intended commission of an offense, in his decision and action concerning the criminal prosecution of the offender, is punishable under Section 255 of the Penal Laws.

"A conviction based upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is legal.

"A person who has sworn falsely in a case but has not been convicted of perjury, is not thereby rendered incompetent as a witness in a subsequent case."

OBJECTS TO SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Justice Galbraith makes the following statement in his dissenting opinion:

"I am impressed with the conviction that there was great haste exhibited to land this Chinaman in prison for some undisclosed reason. The indictment was returned May 14, charging the alleged offense May 10, and he was tried and convicted May 27. Whether or not he was ever arraigned or read to the indictment the record here does not disclose. At any rate there seems to have been a prevalent desire to speed the defendant along to the reef. The counsel who then appeared for him offered very little resistance to the fulfillment of this desire, in fact the inference that he shared in the desire might be justified from his line of defense and the feebleness with which the same was presented."

The attorney here abused by Justice Galbraith is not the same one as prosecuted Tong Kai's appeal in the Supreme Court, but is one now absent from the country.

RECORD SAYS OTHERWISE.

With reference to the above statement about the record, the clerk of the Circuit Court has shown an Advertiser reporter the indictment, which bears the following endorsements:

"Presented this 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, and filed this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903, nunc pro tunc as of May 19, A. D. 1903.
"Filed: May 20. Reserved until Saturday, May 23, A. D. 1903.
"Copy of the within indictment handed to the defendant prior to arraignment this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903.
"May 23—Filed: Not guilty."

Sorrels slippers, great variety. Kerr's.

Damages for a Life.

The jury in Judge Robinson's court awarded \$3000 damages to Manuel P. Ferreira against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on account of the death of plaintiff's son from being run over by an electric car on Lihua street in November, 1901. It was close to 12 o'clock noon when the jury retired and they came out once for further instructions. Their verdict was returned at about 1:30 p. m. Mr. Whitney for the defendant noted exceptions to the verdict on the usual grounds and also on the ground of excessive damages. Holmes & Stanley and E. M. Watson for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Defendants were arraigned on indictments before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. All reserved their pleas. There are five indictments against Vivian Richardson, clerk of Water Works, for embezzlement of public moneys. Robertson & Wilder are his attorneys and will enter demurrers to all of the indictments on Wednesday.

All of the jurors in Judge De Bolt's court are required to appear at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

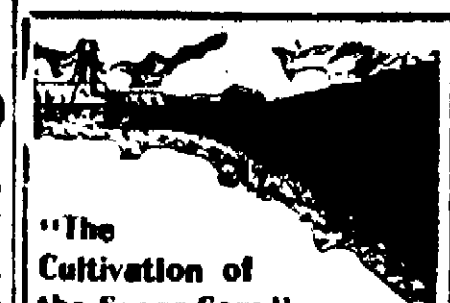
DIVORCE CASES.

Judge Gear ordered publication of summons in the divorce suit of Caroline Colton vs. Edward Colton.

Julia Kunkin Myers denies the allegations of cause of divorce made in the libel of Louis Myers and expresses her unwillingness that libellant should have custody of the child.

Public Works Office.

The public works office has been moved from its former location in the way of the new building. Superintendent of Public Works, George H. Williams, is now in the new building. The former may be investigated by the public works office. The new building is a fine one and is well equipped for the work of the public works office. The new building is a fine one and is well equipped for the work of the public works office.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to everyone engaged in agriculture, are sent free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston. Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for the River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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PETERSON'S MONEY IS MISSING

Attorneys engaged to look after the money left by Peter Peterson, who was drowned when the coal-laden ship Florence was wrecked more than a year ago, have been unable to find the money which the young man is supposed to have left on deposit in a Tacoma bank. Peterson was first mate on the ill-fated ship, which was lost while sailing between Tacoma and Honolulu. A friend of the mate saw his bankbook the day before the left Tacoma, and it showed that he had \$600 in a local institution, the name of which is not known.

It is also known that he had money on deposit in San Francisco and Honolulu banks. The circumstance is quite pathetic, because friends of young Peterson say he was saving up his earnings to purchase a home for his aged mother in Norway. Peterson was a bright young man, who was made mate at the age of 21. Captain Ryder, formerly of the Florence, having picked him up when a mere boy and taught him navigation. Tacoma Ledger.

Kauai Shipping

Purser Knaul of the steamer Nihau, which arrived Saturday from Kauai, reports:

The steamer W. G. Hall was lying idle at Koloh. She had 6,000 bags sugar on board.

The barkentine Hawaii will begin loading sugar on Monday.

The steamer Mikahala was at Walamae discharging freight.

"Experienced rough weather at Walamae while we were discharging. We had head winds and head seas on our inward trip. On account of rough weather at Niihau on our outward trip we landed all the mail and passengers at Koloh.

The Niihau brought 7000 bags K. S. M. sugar.

Had to Put Back

The report of Purser Story of the steamer Kauai, which arrived Saturday from Hawaii and Maui, is as follows:

"Worked on April 20 and part of the 21st. Then heavy N. E. gales came on and we could not work again until April 25, when it became so rough that we had to go back to Waipio. Did not work again until April 28. Heavy rains with strong N. E. winds and choppy seas. Heavy northerly swell on inward trip. Passed the steamer Mauna Loa off the Kihau light. The Kauai brought 6500 bags P. S. M. sugar and 25 pkgs. sundries.

The Kihau's cargo was as follows:

274 bunches bananas, 25 bags, 20 cords wood, 11 hogs, 125 pkgs. sundries.

The following cargo was brought from Maui yesterday by the Claudine:

1200 bags sugar, 23 bags corn, 44 bags bottles, 37 hogs, 1 horse, 22 packages hides, 31 packages sundries.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall: K. S. M. 2,800 bags, V. K. 800, Mak. 3500, G. & E. 500, Mch. 16,000, K. P. 500, H. M. 15,000, G. F. 2500, P. 2400, K. S. C. 320.

The following sugar on Hawaii is awaiting shipment as reported by Purser Beckley of the Kihau: Oka, 10,200; Waiakoa, 1000; Hawaii Mill, 1600; Waiakoa, 500; Onomea, 25,000 (Kalaui loading); Pepeekeo, 7500; Honolulu, 15,000; Hakalau, 10,000; Laupahoehoe, 10,000; Oohala, 2000; Kukaiahi, 8000; Hamakua, 3000; Paauhau, 5500; Honokaa, 11,000; Kukuhaele, 6000; Punaluu, 2800; Honouliuli, 175.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic is due this morning from San Francisco, having sailed on April 24. The vessel will probably have aboard a million pounds of mess and corn beef for the Japanese government. The beef came from Kansas City to San Francisco in thirty-three cars. The Japanese have already purchased in the United States 5,000,000 pounds of beef.

Dyer's Narrow Escape.

CAVITE, March 23.—Commander Dyer, of the Albany, which arrived Saturday morning from Shanghai, had a very narrow escape from death by poison. It is understood that he partook of what were served him as mushrooms, but which in reality seem to have been what is commonly known as toadstools; these had been procured by the Chinese steward prior to leaving Shanghai. Commander Dyer is in receipt of many congratulations on his escape.

HILO SHIPPING.

Entered April 27.—Bark Martha Davis, McFall master, eighteen days from San Francisco, with one passenger, and general cargo of merchandise.

Entered April 28.—Bark Roderick Dhu, Engalla master, fourteen days from San Francisco, with six passengers and general cargo.

Cleared April 28.—Ship Falls of Clyde, Matson master, with thirteen passengers, and cargo of sugar and general merchandise. Sugar—Oka, 29,231 bags; Pepeekeo, 10,000 bags; Waiakoa Mill, 9,600. Coffee, 16,100 lbs. General merchandise amounting to \$1,457.50. Total cargo, 187,588.75.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

DAMAGES FOR WRONG

Mrs. Rhodes' Suit Against Rapid Transit Co.

Mary A. Rhodes vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., damages, came on for jury trial before Judge Gear. Henry E. Highton appeared for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant. The following jurors, being the first twelve called, were passed for cause and then found satisfactory by both sides: Frank J. Dutra, Douglas Kaona, Emil A. Berndt, R. E. Blake, H. A. Parmelee, E. R. Biven, Frank H. Armstrong, J. J. Egan, James Brown, J. J. Sullivan, B. F. Vickers and John A. McCandless.

When the trial had barely started, Mr. Withington moved to dismiss the case, as the complaint did not state a cause of action. Argument ensuing the jury was excused until 2 p. m. (when Judge Gear overruled the motion). An exception was noted by defendant and the trial proceeded.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of defendant, was the first witness and testified to certain things about the running of cars between town and the Liliha street transfer station.

Charles L. Rhodes, city editor of the Hawaiian Star, gave evidence of the circumstances under which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhodes, was ejected from a car on the King street line, which formed the ground of complaint. The afternoon of the day the incident happened Mr. Rhodes had an interview with Mr. Pratt, superintendent of traffic for defendant, whom he told he came "to register a strong kick" and who answered him, on hearing the circumstances, to the effect that witness had good grounds for kicking.

Witness next day, having heard that the conductor on the Hotel street line who refused his wife a transfer to King street had been discharged, while the King street conductor who put her off the car after being told she had been refused a transfer was retained in employment, went to see Mr. Ballentyne. Questions as to what was said at the interviews with the officials named were objected to by Mr. Withington. Mr. Highton explained they were for the purpose of bringing out admissions made by Messrs. Pratt and Ballentyne, and on this understanding Judge Gear allowed the examination to proceed. Mr. Withington noting exceptions.

As to Mr. Pratt, his admission is reported above. When it came to the interview with Mr. Ballentyne, the witness was in the midst of the relation of an hour's argument between Mr. Ballentyne and himself, when an objection was allowed and the testimony ordered struck out.

What Mr. Rhodes had come to when checked was that he had asked Mr. Ballentyne if it were not well for him to consider public opinion before sustaining a conductor in putting a woman off a car under the circumstances stated, to which Mr. Ballentyne's reply was in substance a reference to the company's charter as showing that the company was independent of the public so far as legislative interference went. In answer to this Mr. Rhodes had told him that he knew of transportation companies elsewhere which were rudely awakened from the dreams of security from public opinion's influence in which they had indulged under their charters.

It was testified that the King street conductor was retained in service because he strictly construed the company's rules; whereas the Hotel street conductor was discharged because he admitted he had not read the orders posted in the power house which, for some days previous to the incident in question, required that transfers be given from the Hotel street to the King street line in either direction at Liliha street.

Mr. Rhodes was still on the stand when the court rose for the day at 4 p. m., a great deal of the afternoon having been consumed in wrangling of counsel over the admissibility of evidence.

OTHER CIVIL CAUSES.

Hu Yong vs. S. M. Damon et al. was continued till Monday, May 23, for hearing, Judge Gear denying a motion for continuance till next term.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Bros. & Co., action to recover the value of the Government dredge lost while in the hands of the defendants, was continued till the same date, to follow the preceding case.

DEFENDANT RELEASED.

W. S. Fleming, Assistant Attorney General, yesterday entered a habeas corpus for Oka, indicted for carrying liquor without a license. The case was moved from the secret file on the calendar on Saturday and a warrant was ordered to issue for defendant's arrest.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt approved the first count and ordered the discharge of J. Dunne, administrator of the estate of Kaona, deceased, allowing the administrator an attorney's fee of \$100 by commission. W. A. W. & P. appeared for various claimants. The matter was continued until next day for the second count.

JAPANESE ON A SERIOUS STRIKE

Armed with rifles, went to Waiapahu on the 3:16 train and marched to the Manager's residence. The strikers and previously appeared in the area between the residence and the mill and threatened Manager Andrews with bodily harm if he interfered with them. They were at that time on their way to the mill from which they took away nearly all of the Japanese workers there. These were threatened in various ways if they did not join the main body of strikers. This caused the management to shut down the mill for the time being, as there was no one left to continue the grinding.

At 1:30 a force of ten mounted police under Lieut. Leslie left Honolulu. The officers were Barth L. White, Spillner, Joy, Leal, Holt, Wright, Richardson, Reuter and Hart. The men were in campaign uniforms and carried carbines and handcuffs with their belts filled with cartridges. On arrival at Waiapahu station the officers formed two by two at right shoulder arms and marched briskly up the plantation road. The space in front of the stores was jammed with Japanese, but they opened a passage way and the officers passed through without incident. As soon as their backs were on the crowd, scores of the Japanese began laughing.

purpose of fixing a day certain for hearing the various claims against the estate.

Judge de Bolt approved the final account and granted the discharge of M. A. Gonsalves, administrator of the estate of A. C. Pestana, deceased. The administrator's allowances to the widow and children, amounting to \$555.52, were ratified. A. G. Correa, attorney for the administrator, and P. L. Weaver, for the widow and minors, were each allowed a fee of \$25 and the master a fee of the same amount.

JONES MURDER TRIAL.

There was a hearing before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning to set for trial the second murder case against Edward M. Jones. The prosecution was represented by Attorney General Lorrin Andrews and Deputy E. C. Peters, and the defendant was present with A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne as his counsel.

Mr. Andrews said the prosecution was ready to proceed on Wednesday morning, to which time the jury had been excused.

Mr. Robertson wanted the case put over till next term, as he had business in the Federal Court and on the civil side of the Circuit Court, besides which there was the difficulty of obtaining a jury which had prevented the trial last term.

The Attorney General and Deputy opposed postponement, Mr. Andrews referring to the former insistence on a speedy trial by the defense and Mr. Peters saying the legality of an open venire might be judicially affirmed. This would solve the jury problem.

Judge De Bolt thought there was little use in continuing the case till next term if dependence was to be on the present year's jury list. He continued the case till tomorrow for disposition, in the meantime taking the question of an open venire into consideration.

SUPREME COURT SESSION.

When the Supreme Court convenes on Monday next it will not take up any new cases. Its adjournment on that date will be for two weeks, in order to dispose of cases already submitted.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for plaintiff, in the injunction suit of John Lucas vs. American-Hawaiian Engineering Co., Superintendent Holloway and Auditor Fisher, files a motion to amend the bill of complaint in some technical particulars, also to continue the temporary injunction in force under the amended bill.

Philomena Souza vs. Senhorina Castro, assumpsit, was discontinued by L. M. Straus for defendant, who had appeared from judgment for plaintiff for \$4500 by District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey.

Garnishee in the suit of Eliza Roy vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, defendant, and Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. garnishee, has filed a general denial of allegations. Demurrers have been filed by defendants in the foreclosure suit of First American Savings & Trust Co. vs. M. J. Montano et al.

Louis Meyers has discontinued his divorce suit against Julia Kualini Meyers.

GUAM WITHOUT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At the opening of the Ministerial Union's monthly meeting, in Central Union church lecture room yesterday morning, Mr. Theodore Richards resigned the office of chairman. Rev. A. V. Soares was elected in his stead for the remainder of the half-yearly term and presided for the rest of the meeting.

There was a fair attendance of members and but little general business to transact. Most of the time was occupied in hearing and discussing a paper on Guam by Rev. Arthur C. Logan, pastor of Palama chapel. This dealt with the island historically, geographically, politically and religiously, coming down to Guam as a United States possession.

While many public improvements have been made, and the city remodeled, together with freedom of thought and religion established, American rule, all of the same, the people have been conferred with the cost to the people of the United States and a poll tax of \$10 Mexican. Upon the whole, the people are not satisfied.

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and snickering and called out derisively after the men, but no hostile demonstration was made. At this time a Japanese was haranguing his countrymen. The mounted men relieved the foot police who returned on the evening train. At dark Lieut. Leslie posted his men about the manager's residence and the mill, keeping guard all night.

BENT A COMMITTEE.

After dark a committee of the strikers called at the manager's residence and intimated that they would do nothing today in the way of work, but intended keeping up the strike. The committee then went back to the main body.

JAPANESE VERSION.

As to the Hutchings incident the Japanese state that the first hostile display was made by Luna Hutchings and that he struck, without provocation, one of the laborers with his whip, the lash leaving a welt across his cheek. The Japanese claim at the time he was standing in the government road and not on plantation property. In the excitement following the men endeavored to deal harshly with Hutchings. They claim also that a concerted movement was made by two mounted luhus, who charged them from opposite directions, one laborer having his arm temporarily put out of commission.

the people and that which makes it the more galling is the fact that this money has not been sufficient, so that today, Guam, an American possession, has not even the semblance (kept up by the Spanish) of a public school system and the children are growing up without any education."

ECONOMIES TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

It was decided, at the conference between the Governor and the heads of departments yesterday, to carry out the resolution of the Legislature in special session for putting the various economies of expenditure made in the appropriation bills into immediate effect so far as possible. There was need shown for retrenchment to the tune of more than \$100,000 before July 1, when the appropriation bills come into direct force.

Official billets will be eliminated in different departments beginning with this month. In Public Works one of the pilots and one of the harbor masters will be let out. The deputy insurance commissioner and the bookkeeper's office in the Treasury Department are to be amalgamated under one salary, and the license clerk there will be dropped from the salary list. Some reductions of force will be made respectively in the departments of the Secretary and the Attorney General.

An exception is made of the Department of Public Instruction, in that the salaries of teachers will not be cut until the first of July.

Reduced salaries of officials who stay, including departmental heads, take effect at once.

COHEN WILL GIVE WRITTEN PROMISE

J. C. Cohen had another audience of Governor Carter late yesterday afternoon, with regard to the proposed mainland tour of the Government band. The Governor gave out afterward that Mr. Cohen was going to submit a proposition in writing, whereby he would undertake to provide return transportation for the members of the band and their maintenance while absent from the Territory.

The American ship Luzon, as soon as she finishes discharging her coal cargo, will go over to the Railway wharf to take in a sugar cargo for Delaware Breakwater.

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FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated September 5, 1901, made by Eliza Dunbar and William Dunbar, her husband, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagees, to William O. Smith, Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register's office, Oahu, in Liber 225, pages 247, 248 and 349, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage shall be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all of that piece or parcel of land situate at Peleula, Honolulu aforesaid, known as the Lucas Homestead, being a portion of the land described in Land Commission Award No. 19006 to Kamahameha III, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north corner of this lot adjoining land formerly belonging to Lowers, Anthon and Kiley, the boundary runs "mag" S. 53° 00' E. 62 1/2 feet. S. 31° 45' W. 92 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 82° 00' W. 13 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 80° 00' W. 52 feet along Kukui Lane, N. 31° 45' E. 113 feet to the initial point containing an area of 624 square feet more or less, being the same premises devised to said Eliza Dunbar, by George Lucas by will duly probated on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1892, as will more fully appear by Probate Records No. 2778.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deed at the expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 4, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Guardian of Eric R. J. Gay, Mortgagee. 2586—F-T

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Mrs. Helen Nunn, formerly of said Makaweli, Kauai, administratrix of the above entitled estate, wherein she asks to be allowed \$118.33 and she charges herself with \$1417.64, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 30th day of April, 1904.